

8. Using key choices, identify the parts of the eye described in the following statements. Insert the correct term or letter response in the answer blanks.

Key Choices

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| A. <input type="radio"/> Aqueous humor | F. <input type="radio"/> Fovea centralis | K. <input type="radio"/> Sclera |
| B. <input type="radio"/> Canal of Schlemm | G. <input type="radio"/> Iris | L. <input type="radio"/> Suspensory ligament |
| C. <input type="radio"/> Choroid coat | H. <input type="radio"/> Lens | M. <input type="radio"/> Vitreous humor |
| D. <input type="radio"/> Ciliary body | I. <input type="radio"/> Optic disk | |
| E. <input type="radio"/> Cornea | J. <input type="radio"/> Retina | |

- _____ 1. Attaches the lens to the ciliary body
- _____ 2. Fluid that provides nutrients to the lens and cornea
- _____ 3. The "white" of the eye
- _____ 4. Area of retina that lacks photoreceptors
- _____ 5. Contains muscle that controls the shape of the lens
- _____ 6. Nutritive (vascular) tunic of the eye
- _____ 7. Drains the aqueous humor of the eye
- _____ 8. Tunic, containing the rods and cones
- _____ 9. Gel-like substance that helps to reinforce the eyeball
- _____ 10. Heavily pigmented tunic that prevents light scattering within the eye
- _____ 11. _____ 12. Smooth muscle structures (intrinsic eye muscles)
- _____ 13. Area of acute or discriminatory vision
- _____ 14. _____ 15. Refractory media of the eye (#14-17)
- _____ 16. _____ 17. _____
- _____ 18. Antermost part of the sclera—your "window on the world"
- _____ 19. Pigmented "diaphragm" of the eye

9. Using the key choice terms given in Exercise 8, identify the structures indicated by leader lines on the diagram of the eye in Figure 8-2. Select different colors for all structures provided with a color-coding circle in Exercise 8, and then use them to color the coding circles and corresponding structures in the figure.

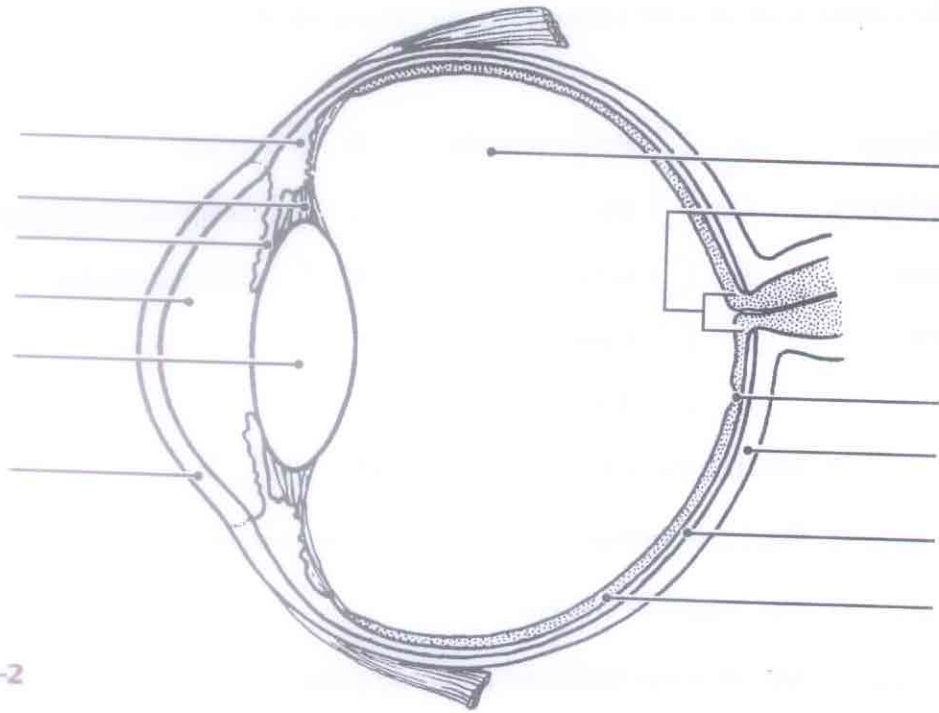


Figure 8-2

10. In the following table circle the correct word under the vertical headings that describes events occurring within the eye during close and distant vision.

Vision	Ciliary muscle		Lens convexity		Degree of light refraction	
1. Distant	Relaxed	Contracted	Increased	Decreased	Increased	Decreased
2. Close	Relaxed	Contracted	Increased	Decreased	Increased	Decreased

11. Name in sequence the neural elements of the visual pathway, beginning with the retina and ending with the optic cortex.

Retina → _____ → _____ → _____

Synapse in thalamus → _____ → Optic cortex

12. Complete the following statements by inserting your responses in the answer blanks.

- _____ 1. There are (1) varieties of cones. One type responds most vigorously to (2) light, another to (3) light, and still another to (4) light. The ability to see intermediate colors such as purple results from the fact that more than one cone type is being stimulated (5). Lack of all color receptors results in (6). Because this condition is sex linked, it occurs more commonly in (7). Black and white, or dim light, vision is a function of the (8).
- _____ 2.
- _____ 3.
- _____ 4.
- _____ 5.
- _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8.